<u>REMARKS</u>

The Office Action mailed July 21, 2003, has been carefully considered. The present Response is intended to be a complete response thereto and to place the case in condition for allowance. Claims 11-25 are pending. Claim 26 has been added. Support for claim 26 is found in Figure 1, where the legs are substantially straight.

Applicant gratefully acknowledges the courtesy of a personal interview on October 20, 2003, in which Examiner Kramer and Minh-Quan K. Pham discussed several issues in respect to the pending application. During the interview, the Sergeant reference was discussed with regard to the claims. It was Examiner's interpretation that the "legs" of the present claims read on the combination of the sides 12 and 14 and the cords 16 and 18 of Sergeant's tool, and that the ends 16B and 18B of Sergeant are in "reversible engagement." The Examiner is of the opinion that although the sides 12 and 14 make sharp bends 16A and 18A to form the cords 16 and 18, the combination of the sides 12 and 14 and the cords 16 and 18 are nevertheless considered "legs." The Examiner also suggested that a claim amendment to specify that the leg is formed without a sharp bend or something to that effect would overcome the Sergeant reference. No agreement was reached.

THE CLAIMS ARE NOT OBVIOUS

Claims 11-16 and 22-25 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C §103(a) as being obvious over Sergeant (U.S. Patent No. 4,387,610) in view of Kaufman (U.S. Patent No. 5,192,106). Claim 22 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C §103(a) as being obvious over Seyfriedt (U.S. Patent No. 533, 923) in view of Kaufman. Claim 23 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C §103(a) as being obvious

over Seyfriedt in view of GB 2 035 187 (GB '187). Applicant respectfully traverses the rejections.

To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. *See* MPEP 2143.

With regard to the rejection of claims 11-16 and 22-25 over Sergeant in view of Kaufman, the references, taken alone or in combination, fails to disclose every element of the invention as claimed. Neither Sergeant nor Kaufman disclose a pair of tweezers 1) having legs with one ends that are capable of "reversible engagement" as required by claims 11 and 22; or 2) that are made of "light metal profile by extrusion and by separation of said profile approximately transversely to said direction of extrusion" as required by claim 11.

Sergeant discloses a "force applying tool" which has no "legs" that can be brought into reversible engagement. The tool of Sergeant operates as a ram so that when manual pressure is exerted to the sides 12 and 14, the movable end or "jaw" 4 is forced into the fixed jaw 2. This tool has nothing in common with a pair of tweezers. Thus, contrary to the Examiner's assertion, Sergeant fails to disclose a pair of tweezers altogether. According to Webster's Third New International Dictionary, tweezers is define as "any of various small pincer-shaped tools for plucking, holding or manipulating (as for removing superfluous hairs or handling watch parts)." The page containing the definition is attached herewith for the Examiner's convenience. The

page also shows a drawing of a pair of tweezers which clearly do not resemble the tool of Sergeant. Sergeant does not disclose a pincer at all.

Moreover, the tool of Sergeant do not have leg ends that are "capable of reversible engagement". The unattached ends 16A and 18A of Sergeant do not come into engagement at all. When pressure is exerted on the sides 12 and 14, to close the jaw 4, the ends 16A and 18A do not come into engagement because the cords 16 and 18 hold the ends 16A and 18A apart. Thus, these end are not capable of "reversible engagement" as required by claims 11 and 22.

Even as alleged by the Examiner where the sides 12 and 14 and the cords 16 and 18, together, form "legs," the ends 16B and 18B are not in reversible engagement. Theses ends are in permanent engagement by being permanently attached to the jaw 4. The parts of Sergeant's tool that actually come into reversible engagement are the cords connecting the ends 16B and 18B to opposed ends 16A and 18A. Those cord cannot be consider ends because they are not located at the termination of the legs. If one compares FIGS. 1 and 2 where the ends 16B and 18B are in engagement in both figures and are never release from each other. Thus, these ends (16B and 18B) are in permanent engagement; not reversible engagement.

As admitted by the Examiner, Sergeant fails to disclose that the tool is form of "light metal". As a matter of fact, Sergeant specifically disclose that the tool is "of unitary, molded or extruded, <u>plastic</u> construction, which eliminates assembly linkages and other separate parts" (see column 1, lines 28-30). Nevertheless, the Examiner avers that Kaufman teaches the use of "light metal" to make tweezers. The present invention, however, requires that the tweezers be formed of "light metal profile <u>by extrusion and by separation of said profile approximately transversely to said direction of extrusion</u>" (see claim 11). Although in column 3, lines 62-66, Kaufman discloses the spring steel and aluminum for making his tongs, the reference fails to disclose that

it is made "by extrusion and by separation of said profile approximately transversely to said direction of extrusion".

Further, there is no motivation to combine the references. First, the tools of Sergeant and of Kaufman are completely different and one of ordinary skill in the art would not have been motivated to combine the teachings of the references. Second, Sergeant requires that the tool be made out of "plastic ... which eliminates assembly linkages and other separate parts" (see column 1, lines 28-30). Thus because Sergeant taught a specific advantage to using plastic, as opposed to other materials, constructing the tool of Sergeant from metal would have been contrary to the teaching of Sergeant. It is well known that a proposed modification cannot render the prior art unsatisfactory for its intended purpose. *See* MPEP 2143.01.

Furthermore, in effect, Sergeant teaches that if his tool is made out of materials other than plastic, such as light metal, it would have required separate parts and assembly linkages. The present invention seeks to solve the problem articulated by Sergeant, i.e. making a pair of tweezers out of light metal without requiring separate parts and linkages. The present inventor recognizes that a pair tweezers can be made out of light metal without the disadvantages disclosed by Sergeant by practicing the present invention. Therefore, the present invention is unexpected result that has been discounted by Sergeant.

With regard to the rejection of claim 22 over either Seyfriedt in view of Kaufman, the references, taken alone or in combination, fails to disclose every element of the invention as claimed. In particular, neither Seyfriedt nor Kaufman discloses that the leg ends are "capable of being brought into reversible engagement with each other at their second ends by manual exertion of a closure pressure of at least about 150 g" as required by claim 22. Nevertheless, the Examiner alleges that such a closure pressure is obvious "in order for easy manual

manipulation." Applicant respectfully assert that the Examiner's allegation is baseless. First, the Examiner has not given a clear motivation for selecting a closure pressure of about 150 g and not more or less. If one of ordinary skill in the art is motivated to have a closure pressure for "easy manual manipulation" as alleged by the Examiner, he/she would have selected a very low pressure of 50 g or less and not 150 g. The Examiner appears to have misunderstood the significance of such closing pressures. It is very easy to make tweezers of any material and shape if a low closure pressure would suffice. If fact, light metal tweezers capable of replacing steel tweezers (which have closure pressure of above 100 grams) require such a relatively high closure pressure that, prior to the present invention, it is anything but obvious to achieve. The present invention provides tweezers made out of light metals that have the same closure pressure as those made of steel. Therefore, the present invention there is no motivation to modify the cited references to arrive at the present invention.

With regard to the rejection of claim 23 over Seyfriedt in view of GB '187, the references, taken alone or in combination, fails to disclose every element of the invention as claimed. Seyfriedt, as discussed above, fails to disclose a closing pressure of about 150 g. The Examiner relies on GB '187 to show "a pair of tweezers having a bulge or projection (16a and 16b) extending inwardly form each leg so as to limit deformation of the tweezers upon manual compression thereof." However, because Seyfriedt is deficient in disclosing the closing pressure of about 150 g, this deficiency is not satisfy by GB '187. Accordingly, Seyfriedt in view of GB '187 do not render claim 23 obvious.

For the reasons cited, the Examiner fails to make a *prima facie* case of obviousness because the references, taken alone or in combination, fails to disclose every element of the presently claimed invention and because there is no motivation to combine the references.

Therefore, the claims are not obvious under the meaning of 35 U.S.C §103(a). Accordingly, the rejection should be withdrawn.

ALLOWABLE SUBJECT MATTER

Applicant gratefully acknowledges the Examiner's indication that claims 17-21 would be allowable if rewritten to include all the limitation of the base claim and any intervening claims.

PROPER DRAWING HAS BEEN SUBMITTED

Applicant gratefully acknowledges the approval of the substitute drawing filed June 19, 2003. Because the substitute drawing has been filed and no correction is required, Applicant respectfully submits that the drawing as filed on June 19, 2003, should be entered, and no drawing is required to be filed herewith.

CONCLUSION

Applicant has responded to the Office action mailed March 19, 2003. A substitute Abstract is submitted herewith. All pending claims are now believed to be allowable and favorable action is respectfully requested.

In the event that there are any questions relating to this Amendment or to the application in general, it would be appreciated if the examiner would telephone the undersigned attorney concerning such questions so that the prosecution of this application may be expedited.

Please charge any shortage or credit any overpayment of fees to BLANK ROME LLP, Deposit Account No. 23-2185 (000364-00123). In the event that a petition for an extension of time is required to be submitted herewith and in the event that a separate petition does not

accompany this response, applicant hereby petitions under 37 C.F.R. 1.136(a) for an extension of time for as many months as are required to render this submission timely.

Any fees due are authorized above.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: October 21, 2003

By: David J. Edmondson

Registration No. 35,126

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tutu ta-glio-ni \-tal'yōnō\ n, usu cap 2d T [after Maria Taglioni †1884 Ital. ballet dancer]; an ankle-length tutu tu-tut-ni \tal'tsinō\ n, pi tutuni or tututnis usu cap 1; an Athapaskan people or group of peoples of the lower Rogue river valley and adjacent Pacific coast in Oregon 2; a member of the Tututni people or group of peoples tutwork \'a,e\ n [!tut + work] dial Eng : piecework; speci]; excavation in Cornwall paid for by measure or by weight

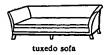
weight
tu-vin-lan \tü'vin\end{a}-\ n -s cap [Tuva, autonomous region in
U. S. S. R. + E -inlan (as in Abyssinian)]; TANNU-TUVAN
tu-whit tu-whoo \tü'(h)wit-tü'(h)w\ n [imit.]; the cry of

an owl

tux \'toks\ n - Es [by shortening]: TUXEDO

tux-0-60 \tok'sē(.)dō, -ēdə\ n - Es [fr. Tuxedo Park, resort
near Tuxedo Lake, N. Y.] 1 a also tuxedo Jacket: a singlebreasted or double-breasted jacket usu. black or midnight
blue made with notched silk lapels b: semiformal evening
dress for men — compare Evening DRESS b(2) 2 also tuxedo

coat: a woman's unbelted straight-hanging coat characterized
by a single band forming the collar and the wide full-length lapels
tuxedo sofa n: an upholstered sofa with slightly curved arms
that are the same height as the
back



tuxedo sofa n: an upholstered sofa with slightly curved arms that are the same height as the back tuyere\tilyeoyr, twe?-\tin\()oyr\
n-s [F tuyere, fr. MF tuyere, fr. tuyau pipe, fr. OF tue!, tuyau pipe fr. OF tue!, fr. Lake fur. OF tuyere fur. OF tuyere fur. OF tuyere fur. Of a boiler furnace tuyere fur. Of a fur. Of a

unity

Itwad-dle \'twad'| also -wod-\ n -s [prob. alter. of 'twattle]

1: empty silly talk: idle chatter: GABBLE (~ about the poet's amorous intrigues — Times Lit. Supp.) (that reasoning was unadulterated ~ -F.D. Roosevelt) 2: TwADDLER

Itwaddle \'' \ 'v b twaddled; twaddled; twaddling \-d(')liq\ twaddles [prob. alter. of 'twattle]: prate, BABBLE

twad-dler \-d(')la(r)\ n -s: one that writes or talks twaddle

twaddling adj 1: EMPTY, TRIVAL 2: given to talking twaddle

(boot out that ~ doctor — Marcia Davenport)

twad-dly \-d(')lē, -li\ adj: talking twaddle: composed of

twaddly \-d(')lē, -li\ adj: talking twaddle:

twadin 'twain 'dal [ME tweyen, twein, twain, adj. & pron., fr OE twegen, nom. & accus. masc.—more at Two] archaic: Two \Nature's ~ circumscriptions of man's station—H.B.Alexan

der)
ttwain \"\ pron [ME tweyen, twein, twain]: Two \(\text{mark} \ \sim \)
ttwain \"\ n -s [ME tweyen, twein, twain, ft. tweyen, twein,
twain, adj. & pron.] 1: Two 2: COUPLE, PAIR (the doings of
this talented \(\times \) Obsert Sitwell) \(-in \text{twain} \) adv: in halves
: into two parts: APART, ASUNDER \(\text{one} \) mountain at the base
of which we passed was literally split in twain \(-Francis \)
Kingdon-Ward\(\text{Value} \)

**Wain \(\text{Value} \)
**Wain \(\text{Value} \)
**Wain \(\text{Value} \)
**Wain \(\text{Value} \)
**Wain \(\text{Value} \)
***The split \(\text{Value} \)
**The split \(\t

Ainguon-ward)

4wain \"\ vb -ED/-ING/-s [ME twaynen, fr. tweyen, twein, twain, adj.]: DIVIDE, PART, SUNDER

twain cloud n: CUMULOSTRATUS

twaite \'twat\ or twaite shad also thwaite or thwaite shad
\'t(h)wat\ n -s [origin unknown]: a European shad (Alosa finta)

Jinia)

Wall or twall \'twal \ Scot var of TWELVE

twal na \'twaln\ n, \ \(\text{pi} \) twana or twanas usu cap 1 a: a

Salishan people of the Hood canal region in Washington

b: a member of such people 2: a language of the Twana

Nama (Twans) (N. pt. twans of twanss usiced) Is: a Salishan people of the Hood canal region in Washington b: a member of such people 2: a language of the Twans people Iwang, -ain\(n - s \) [imit.] I: a harsh quick ringing sound like that of a plucked bowstring (could hear the ~ and slam of a screen door —Laurence Critchell) 2 a: nasal speech or resonance — called also nasal iwang (the ~ of the backwoods journalist —Ben Crisler) b: the characteristic speech of a region, locality, or group of people (a cockney ~) (the ~ of native speech —Hersteinn Palsson) (a good clean American ~ —D.C. Peattie) 3 a: an act of plucking or twitching: a sharp picking or pulling b: PANO, TWINOE (feel ~s of conscience —R.L. Neuberger)

Iwang ("V. b-ED-ING/S vI I a: to give forth the quick harsh ringing sound of or as if of the plucked string of a bow or a musical instrument (the bow ~ed and the arrow shot across —T.B.Costain) (the fence gate ~ed —Elizabeth Bowen) b: to produce a twanging sound by or as if by plucking a stringed musical instrument (~ed away at his guitar) 2: to speak or sound with a nasal intonation (the voices of the card players came ~ing up the stairwell —Jean Stafford) 3: to vibrate, throb, or twitch with or as if with pain or tension (a blistered heel, a ~ing tendon —D. R. Brower) (their eyeballs danced and their muscles ~ed —English Digest) ~ vv 1 a: to cause to sound with a twang: pluck the strings of (encouraged them to ~ lutes, scrape fiddles and burst into humorous song —John Blofeld) b: to play (music) by plucking a stringed instrument; pick or beat out (a tune) (banjo players ~ed music for a breakdown —Amer. Guide Series: Fla.) 2: to nitter or pronounce with a nasal twang (the high timbre with which he ~ed out his cynicisms —Josephine Pinckney) 3 a: to pluck the string of (a bow) (~ed his bow) b: to discharge (an arrow) from a bow (~ed off an arrow that missed the deer)

Iwang la ness (twaqēnès, -ain, -ninès n -es: the quality or state of being twangënès, -ain, -ninès n -es: the quality or state of being

twatch-el \'twachol\ n -s [ME angeltwacche earthworm + - more at ANGLETWITCH]: an earthworm used as bait by

more at ANGLETWITCH]; an earthworm used as one, of lisherman liwat-lie \'twat-lie \'twat-lie \'truete'\ vi -ed/-ing/-s [perh. alter. of 'tattle] dial Eng: to talk idly: Chatter, Prate, Twaddle Ziwatte \''\ n -s dial: the act of prating; idle talk: Twaddle t wave \'te,wav\ n, usu cap T: the deflection of the electro-cardiogram produced during the retreat of the excitation wave from the ventricle — compare P wave, QRS COMPLEX tway \'twad dial Brit var of Two tway-blade \'twa blad n: any of several orchids having a pair of leaves; esp: a plant of either of two genera (Listera and Liparis)

of leaves; esp: a plant of either of two genera (Listera and Liparis)
tweag \\'tweb\ \vb.ed\'.or of Tweak
tweak \\'tweb\ \vb.ed\'.or of tweak
twethen, Ir. OE twiccian to pluck, catch hold of — more at
twitch \'vi' to be pinch and pull with a sudden jerk and twist
: Eerk, 100, shatch, Twitch (elevated the gun barrel... and
~ed the lanyard — Arthur Mayse) \(< ed his memory — Olive
H. Prouty) \((figures long standard... are ~ed across a minuscule stage — H. M. Robinson) \(< ed the bulbous end of his
nose—Francis King) 2: to pull the nose of; pull by the nose
(political techniques of ~ing babies and shaking hands —
Springletd (Mass.) Union) ~ v! Twitch (he sat ... ~ing
feebly and blinking his eyes — Richard Church) \(\therefore\) has been
~ing at my conscience ever since — K. I. Brown)
2tweak \'' n -s 1: an act of tweaking: a sharp pinch or jerk
: Twist, Twitch (a ~ of the nose) 2: AGITATION, DISTRESS
tweaky \'twebk_c -ki\ adj -EeR-EST 1: THIN, NERVOUS, TWITCHY
2: ACID, BHTING, SHARP
twee \'twed\ n -s [imit.]: a thin or shrill piping note (as of a
horn or small bird)
tweed \'twed\ n -s [aiter. (influenced by Tweed river, Scotland)
of 'tweel] 1 a: a woolen coating and suiting fabric of Scottish
origin having a rough appearance and made usu. in twill
weaves h: a ministion of this fabric 2 tweeds not in tweel
weaves h: a ministion of this fabric 2 tweeds not in tweel

weed 'twed' n-s'alter. (influenced by Tweed river, Scotland) of tweed' 1 a: a woolen coating and suiting fabric of Scottish origin having a rough appearance and made usu, in twill weaves b: an imitation of this fabric 2 tweeds p! tweed clothing: a tweed suit (the man in the gray ~s -P.B.K.yne) tweed-dale 'twed,dāl' adi, usu cap [fr. Tweeddale (Peeblesshire) County, Scotland]: PEEBLESSHIRE tweed-ed 'twed,dāl' adi, usu cap [fr. Tweeddale (Peeblesshire) County, Scotland]: PEEBLESSHIRE tweed-ed 'twed,dal' adi, usu cap [fr. Tweeddale (Peeblesshire) County, Scotland]: PEEBLESSHIRE tweed-ed 'twed,dal' adi, usu cap [fr. Tweeddale (Peeblesshire) County, Scotland]: PEEBLESSHIRE tweed-ed 'tweed, a homely, informal, or outdoor look or character seen in one wearing tweeds tweedled; tweedling 'd'ling tweedle 'tweedled', but weedled; tweedling 'd'ling tweedles [prob. of imit. origin] vi 1: to sing or whistle in modulation: PIPE, CHIRP 2: to play negligently on a musical instrument ~ vi: to cajole or entice by music 2 tweedle 'd' dal va of Twiddle 'd' dal va of Twiddle 'd' dal va of Twiddle 'd' de 'd' va of Twiddle 'd' de 'd' va of Twiddle 'd' de 'd' va of Twiddle 'd' adi va of 'tweddle' d' adi va o

naous 'twēg\ n -s [Delaware twi'kw] : HELLBENDER la |tweeg \ 'twēi, esp before pause or consonant -ēəl\ Scot var of

tweeny or tween. 16 \'twene, -ni\n, pl tweenles [tween + -y, -le]: BetweenMaid
tweet ver of twire.

Itweet \'twei, usu -ed.+V\ n -s [imit.] 1: a chirping note
(the sharp ~s of the referee's whistle—Nathaniel Benchley)
2: a high note emitted by sound-reproducing equipment—
contrasted with woo!
2: tweet \'\ vb -ED/-INO/-s: CHIRP (songbirds are ~ing—Richard Bissell)
tweet.er \'twed.a(r), -\(\frac{1}{2}\) or s: a small loudspeaker responsive only to the higher acoustic frequencies and reproducing
sounds of high pitch—compare woofer
twee. 16: \(\frac{1}{2}\) vib tweetled; tweetled; tweetling
\(\frac{1}{2}\) vib tweetles [by alter.]: Tweedle (the flutes
tweetling high—Mary Deasy)
\(\frac{1}{2}\) vib tweetles [by alter.]: Tweedle (the flutes
tweetling high—Mary Deasy)
\(\frac{1}{2}\) vib tweetled; tweetled; tweetling
\(\frac{1}{2}\) vib tweetles [by alter.]: Tweedle (the flutes
tweetling high—Mary Deasy)
\(\frac{1}{2}\) vib tweetled; tweetled; tweetlen
\(\frac{1}{2}\) vib tweetled; fr. estuler to keep,
preserve, retain, perh. fr. (assumed) VL studiare to take care
of, fr. L studium zeal, application, study—more at STUDY] obs
: a case of small instruments (as of a surgeon or barber): ETUI
\(\frac{1}{2}\) vib cos from sin tweetlers
\(\frac{1}{2}\) tweeze of small instruments (as of a surgeon or barber): ETUI
\(\frac{1}{2}\) vib cor remove with tweezers (~s the hairs out
of his ears —Newsweek) (tweezed out the little triangular
stitches of black thread —Robert Hazel)
\(\frac{1}{2}\) vib ezp/-INO/-s [back-formation fr. tweezers]
\(\fra



nasal intonation

nasal intonation

nasal intonation

nasal intonation

twan.gle \(\) 'wangal, \(-\) ain \(\) b twangled; t

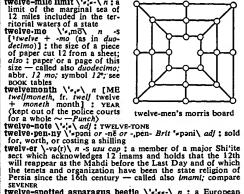
persons or things not specified but under consideration and being enumerated (~ are here) (~ were found)

3 twelve \"\ n - s [ME twell, twelve, fr, twell, twelve, adj. & pron.] 1: 10 and two: twice six: six times two: three times four 2 a: 12 units or objects (a total of ~) b: a group or set of 12 (arranged by ~) 3: the numerable quantity symbolized by the arabic numerals 12 4: 12 o'clock — compare BELL table, Time illustration 5: the 12th in a set or series; esp: an article of clothing of the 12th size (wears ~s) 6 twelves pl: Twelvemol 1: twelve -fold] 1: having 12 parts or aspects 2: being 12 times as large, as great, or as many as some understood size, degree, or amount (a ~ increase)

2 twelvefold \"\adv: to 12 times as much or as many; by 12 are series; but 12 times as much or as many; by 12 are series; but 12 times as much or as many; by 12 are series; but 12 times as much or as many; by 12 are series; but 12 times as much or as many; by 12 are series; but 12 times as much or as many; by 12 are series; but 12 times as much or as many; by 12 are series; but 12 times as much or as many; by 12 are series; but 12 times as much or as many; by 12 are series; but 12 times as much or as many; by 13 are series; but 13 are series; but 14 are series; but 15 are series;

increase)
2twelvefold \(^\ \adv : \text{to 12 times as much or as many : by 12 times (increased \(^\) twelve hours n pl 1 Scot a : NOON b MIDNIGHT 2 Scot : a noon lunch twelve-men's morris \(^\sigma_n - \ \n : \text{morris played with 12} \) counters

twelve-mile limit \'-!--\n:a
limit of the marginal sea of
12 miles included in the ter-



SEVENER

Twelve-spotted asparagus beetle \\ '*-'*-\ n : a European
asparagus beetle (Crioceris duodecimpunctata) that is naturalized in eastern No. America
twelve-tone \\ '*-'*-\ after aft : of or relating to music based on the 12
chromatic tones of the octave used in any chosen order without
regard for the major-minor system (twelve-tone technique of
composition)
twelve-tone row n: the 12 chromatic tones of the octave
placed in a chosen fixed order and constituting with some
permitted permutations and derivations the melodic and
harmonic material of a movement or work — called also tones
row

twelve-wired bird of paradise \'-;--\ : a bird of paradise

pranten in a chosen lineu forcer and constituting with some harmonic material of a movement or work — called also tones row twelve-wired bird of paradise \(\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\): a bird of paradise \(\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\): a bird of paradise \(\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\): a bird of paradise \(\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\chi_*\ch

of the total) twenty-first + -er]: the celebration of a 21st birthday 1twenty-first + -er]: the celebration of a 21st birthday 1twenty-fire $\times -er$ adf: being one more than 24 in number $\times -er$ (wenty-five years) — see NUMBER table 2twenty-five $\times -er$ prop. pl in constr : 25 countable persons or things not seed that under consideration and being enul-